

CITY OF



CARLISLE

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1935

BY

ALLAN SEMPLE,

M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow); D.P.H. (Bristol),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

CARLISLE :

Charles Thurnam and Sons Ltd., 11 English Street
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, &c., &c.	ALLAN SEMPLE, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer	JAMES C. B. CRAIG, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C. W.)	Miss E. E. BOURNE, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer (V.D.) (part-time)	ALEX. C. B. McMURTRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer (until 31st May) and Public Vaccinator (part-time)	JAMES LAMBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer (temporary) from 1st June (part-time)	RICHARD CRAVEN, M.B., Ch.B.
Consulting Obstetrical Surgeon (Corporation Maternity Home), &c. (part-time)	J. N. DOUGLAS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.
Dental Surgeon	T. W. GREGORY, L.R.C.P.S., L.D.S.
Veterinary Inspector (part-time)	R. CRAIG ROBINSON, M.R.C.V.S.
Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Shops Acts, &c.	* † ‡ WALTER HANSON
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector	* ‡ ED. S. BROADHEAD
Junior Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	** ‡ E. BOADEN
Health Visitors	** ‡ L. R. GODFREY
	Misses H. M. HILL, J. G. SMITH, C. STORDY
Nurse in charge of School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary	Miss M. E. GLOYNE
Tuberculosis and School Nurses	Misses M. B. COULTHARD, M. I. SAUNDERS, E. R. FERGUSON, L. SHAW
Matron of Maternity Hospital	Miss M. L. WEBSTER.
Matron of Infectious Diseases Hospital	Miss A. S. McLEAN
Clerks	G. E. BARROW, L. OATES, S. STYTH, F. N. BELL, C. F. MACKERRETH; Misses M. PURDAM, A. WILSON, M. GRAHAM, M. H. BOWMAN
Ambulance & Disinfecting Officer	H. FORTER
Superintendent of Public Slaughter-houses	* ‡ J. ALDERSON
Public Analyst (part-time)	CYRIL J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C. DARLINGTON
Bacteriologists (part-time)	THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, MANCHESTER (Prof. H. B. MAITLAND), AND THE CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, CARLISLE (Dr. J. STEVEN FAULDS)

* Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

† Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, S.I.A.

** Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I. & S.I. Exams. Joint Board.

‡ Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

§ Sanitary Science Certificate, R.S.I.

§ A.M. Inst. S.E.



To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the City for the year 1935. This is not a survey report, but there are certain features to which attention may be directed:—

(a) A slight increase in the birth-rate for the second year in succession.

(b) A slight fall in the death-rate, also for the second year in succession, and the lowest since before 1899.

(c) An increase in the infantile mortality rate as compared with last year, which was the lowest ever recorded.

(d) An increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, which is slightly above the average for the past ten years.

(e) The continued high incidence of Diphtheria.

(f) A marked reduction in the notifications and deaths in respect of tuberculosis, the death-rate being the lowest ever recorded.

(g) The favourable maternal mortality rate, only one death being recorded.

In connection with hospital policy, definite progress has been made and agreement has been reached on several

important points affecting the Local Authority, e.g., new maternity unit, gynæcological beds and extension of other facilities at the Cumberland Infirmary, while the policy of appropriation of Fusehill as a Municipal Hospital is now awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Health. The joint appointment of a Consultant Obstetrician and Gynæcologist by the City and County Authorities and the Cumberland Infirmary has also been approved in principle.

Matters which are at present engaging the attention of the Health Department include the Overcrowding Survey in connection with the Housing Act, 1935, and this has now been completed and particulars submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Re-housing in connection with the Slum Clearance programme is continuing satisfactorily and at an increased rate.

The arrangements with regard to Medical Out-Relief are again under consideration, and it appears likely that the principle of free choice of doctor will shortly be established.

The special investigation by Officers of the Ministry into the question of Maternal Mortality has suggested *inter alia* the desirability of appointing an additional Health Visitor.

In commending the various sections of the report to your notice, I desire in conclusion to express my thanks to my colleagues and the members of the staff for their loyal services.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1936.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	-	-	-	-	4,488
Population, Estimate of Registrar-General	-				58,800
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935)					
according to Rate Books	-	-	-	-	16,525
Rateable Value	-	-	-	-	-£377,494
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-	-	-	-	£1,478

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	860	437	423	
Illegitimate	57	29	28	
				Birth-rate, 15.6

Still-births	-	47	27	20	
					Rate per 1,000 births, 48.7

Deaths -	-	693	351	342	
					Death-rate, 11.7

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy
and childbirth—

From Sepsis	-	-	-	-	1
From other causes	-	-	-	-	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per
1,000 live births—

Legitimate	-	-	66.2	
Illegitimate	-	-	87.7	

Total, 67.6

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-				4
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	-				7

Social Conditions.

The chief sources of industry are the London, Midland, and Scottish, and the London and North Eastern Railway groups, which have their termini in the City. There are also engineering, printing, and lithographic works; textile, dyeing, and bleaching works; carpet factories, breweries, tanneries, felt-hat works, biscuit and confectionery factories, and smaller miscellaneous trades, and an extensive trade is carried on in cattle and timber. There is a good deal of female labour employed in textile factories, and also in connection with lithographic, biscuit, carpet, sweet, and several other industries.

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year, 1935, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 58,800, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 917, an increase of 14 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, or an increase of 0.2 on the figure for 1934.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1935 was 14.7 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 14.8 per 1,000, and for the 140 smaller towns of England and Wales 14.8 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 47, and the still-birth rate is 0.79 per 1,000 of the population. In 1934 the rate was 0.70.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1935 was 0.62 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.68 per 1,000, and for the 140 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.64 per 1,000.

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.			Per 1,000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1931	536	476	1012	17.6
1932	554	475	1029	17.8
1933	466	434	900	15.3
1934	444	459	903	15.4
1935	466	451	917	15.6

Table showing details of the Live Births in the several Wards, 1935.

QUARTER ENDED.	STANWIX AND ETTERBY.	RICKERGATE.	AGLONBY.	GREYSTONE.	ST. NICHOLAS.	CURROCK.	DENTON HOLME.	ST. CUTHBERT'S	CALDERWATE.	NEWTOWN AND BELLE Vue.	TOTALS FOR CITY.
March 31	11	32	9	22	19	41	19	23	19	39	234
June 30.....	18	26	12	27	17	23	18	19	22	43	225
September 30 ...	13	29	11	33	15	26	14	22	19	44	226
December 31.....	16	28	10	24	21	41	23	14	17	38	232
Totals.. ...	58	115	42	106	72	131	74	78	77	164	917

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 57, or 62.1 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows an increase of 10 upon the figures for 1934.

In 10 instances, or 17.8 per cent. of the illegitimate live births, the mother was not a resident of the City.

Table showing details of the Illegitimate Live Births in the several Wards, 1935.

	Stanwix and Esterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
Males	1	9	2	2	1	1	3	...	4	6	29
Females	1	7	1	5	2	3	...	1	2	6	28
Totals	2	16	3	7	3	4	3	1	6	12	57

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 823, as compared with 840 in 1934. 32 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 162 persons not belonging to the City occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 693 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 12.0 per 1,000 in 1934.

The corrected death-rate for the City, which is obtained by multiplying the crude death-rate by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General, viz., 1.03, is 12.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population living at all ages.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1935 was 11.7 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 11.8 per 1,000, and for the 140 smaller towns of England and Wales, 11.2 per 1,000.

Table showing details of Deaths of Residents in the various Wards, 1935.

Quarter Ended	Stanwix and Eterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
March 31	14	15	19	25	27	18	13	16	16	21	184
June 30	10	14	13	22	22	25	9	23	13	27	178
September 30 ...	7	17	14	12	12	21	16	7	12	19	137
December 31 ..	12	17	17	25	16	27	19	20	14	27	194
Totals	43	63	63	84	77	91	57	66	55	94	693

Table showing the number of Deaths at all Ages and at several age periods, 1935.

	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
No. of Deaths ...	693	62	25	21	21	224	340

The following Table shows the diseases causing the largest number of deaths during 1935, and a comparison with those of 1934, &c.:—

DISEASE.	1934	1935	Increase or Decrease	Average No. of Deaths for past 10 yrs.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis & Phthisis	44	26	—	43
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	8	10	+	9
Pneumonia	35	35	...	42
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	34	42	+	48
Measles	3	1	—	6
Influenza	8	7	—	14
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	4	+	6
Diphtheria, Membranous Group ..	9	5	—	6
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	244	244	...	221
Rheumatic Fever, Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	7	5	—	7
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	68	79	+	77
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	19	28	+	25
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	22	28	+	28
Diseases of Nervous System ...	65	55	—	58
Prematurity and Injury at Birth, &c.	27	28	+	25
Accidents due to Negligence ..	25	18	—	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	9	15	+	12

+ Shows an increase in the number of deaths.

— Shows a decrease in the number of deaths

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death (

693 persons belonging to the City:—

[illegible]

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1935 and previous years:—

YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age		AT ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	* 56,320 † 56,140	1159	1163	20.5	821	14.6	110	18	95	81.9	729	12.9
1927	56,620	1037	983	18.3	802	14.1	122	19	71	68.4	699	12.3
1928	56,380	1109	1085	19.6	830	14.7	117	24	80	72.1	737	13.0
1929	56,380	1037	1011	18.4	852	15.1	116	21	73	69.4	757	13.4
1930	56,380	1022	1010	18.1	803	14.2	127	32	68	65.5	708	12.5
1931	57,510	1012	979	17.6	805	13.9	144	22	66	65.2	683	11.8
1932	57,920	1029	961	17.8	878	15.1	145	30	84	81.6	763	13.1
1933	58,560	900	833	15.3	943	16.1	177	32	65	72.2	798	13.6
1934	58,500	903	850	15.4	840	14.3	157	20	55	60.9	703	12.0
1935	58,800	917	845	14.3	823	13.9	162	32	62	67.6	693	11.7

* For Birth-rate

† For Death-rate.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality since 1901.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth- rate.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death- rate.	Infantile Mor- tality.	Average Five Years.		
						Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1901	1246	27.3	810	17.8	129	26.7	17.9	131.0
1902	1245	27.0	856	18.5	117			
1903	1322	28.4	813	17.4	118			
1904	1278	26.7	933	19.7	152			
1905	1168	24.3	783	16.3	139			
1906	1227	25.3	811	16.7	132	23.6	15.1	127.5
1907	1178	23.8	848	17.1	143			
1908	1223	24.4	713	14.2	129			
1909	1149	22.6	735	14.5	123.6			
1910	1145	22.2	683	13.2	110.0			
1911	1109	23.8	776	16.7	145.0	23.2	17.1	128.2
1912	1142	24.6	813	17.5	102.4			
1913	1164	22.1	821	15.6	127.1			
1914	1209	23.0	848	16.1	122.4			
1915	1192	22.6	1027	19.5	144.3			
1916	1103	20.3	850	17.0	101.5	19.9	15.5	104.5
1917	1117	18.8	826	15.5	106.5			
1918	1033	17.1	921	17.1	126.8			
1919	1066	18.5	778	14.1	107.9			
1920	1425	24.7	785	13.7	80			
1921	1310	24.6	818	15.3	105.3	21.8	15.3	88.5
1922	1267	23.6	864	16.1	81.2			
1923	1181	21.8	797	14.7	82.9			
1924	1116	20.3	849	15.4	95.0			
1925	1045	18.8	848	15.1	78.4			
1926	1159	20.5	821	14.6	81.9	18.9	14.5	71.6
1927	1037	18.3	802	14.1	68.4			
1928	1109	19.6	830	14.7	72.1			
1929	1037	18.4	852	15.1	69.4			
1930	1022	18.1	803	14.2	65.5			
1931	1012	17.6	805	13.9	65.2	16.3	14.6	69.5
1932	1029	17.8	878	15.1	81.6			
1933	900	15.3	943	16.1	72.2			
1934	903	15.4	840	14.3	60.9			
1935	917	15.6	823	13.9	67.6			

The following figures relate to the deaths of persons not normally resident in the district which occurred within the City:—

Cumberland Infirmary	...	...	94
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	29
Fusehill Hospital	...	...	25
Strathclyde House	...	...	6
Private Houses	...	...	4
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	2
Maternity Hospital	...	...	1
Victoria Park	...	...	1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 37 inquests. Of this number 23 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 14 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 2 related to children under five years of age, 1 of whom was under one year.

Uncertified Deaths.

36 deaths were registered of persons belonging to the City in which no certificate was given by a medical man, and in which no inquest was held.

During 1934, 53 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

15 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, a post-mortem examination being made in each instance.

Cancer.

The number of deaths registered as due to cancer was 79, as against 68 in 1934, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Table of Deaths from Cancer, 1926-35.

Age.	Numbers.									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1 to 5 years
5 to 15 years	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 25 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 35 years	...	2	2	3	2	4	1	...	1	1
35 to 45 years	...	3	2	4	3	7	2	3	4	2
45 to 55 years	...	6	10	13	10	15	9	16	9	11
55 to 65 years	...	26	18	25	24	12	18	19	31	22
65 to 75 years	...	21	31	23	22	27	29	26	20	34
75 & upwards	...	9	15	14	19	13	10	15	14	9
Totals	...	67	79	83	80	78	69	79	68	79

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.

The Corporation contributes £50 per annum to the funds of the Carlisle District Nursing Association. In addition, the nurses of the Association undertake the nursing of cases referred by this Department, and the Corporation pay an inclusive fee of £50 per annum in respect of these services.

The following table gives particulars of the cases referred during the year:—

			No. of Cases.	No. of Visits.
Pneumonia	...	...	11	200
Erysipelas	...	...	1	18
Otitis Media	...	...	1	17
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	14
			<hr/> 14	<hr/> 249

Midwives.

The Corporation does not employ midwives except at the Maternity Hospital, and does not pay any subsidy in respect of any midwife practising in the district.

There were 27 midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The administration of Medical Out-relief is controlled by the Public Assistance Committee. Consequent on the appointment of Dr. James Lamberton as Medical Officer of Health of the Border Rural District Council, the position of District Medical Officer has been filled temporarily by the appointment of Dr. Richard Craven.

Legislation in Force.

A Bye-law was made in pursuance of Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and this came into operation on the 1st April, 1935.

Ambulance Facilities.

These remain as outlined in the Annual Report for 1930.

Hospitals.

Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the area—

Corporation Maternity Home	...	13 beds and cots
Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	31 beds
Corporation Smallpox Hospital	...	14 beds
Corporation Fusehill Hospital	...	122 beds
Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland		76 beds
(reservation by Corporation for City patients, 20 beds)		
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle Joint Committee for the Mentally Defective, Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth	...	185 beds
Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle	...	151 beds
Border Counties Home for Incurables, Strathclyde House, Carlisle	...	38 beds
St. Joseph's Home, Carlisle (aged poor)	...	96 beds
Cumberland & Westmorland Convalescent Institution, Silloth	...	94 beds

Carlisle Council of Social Service.

The Corporation pays to the Carlisle Council of Social Service an annual grant of £60 to the General Fund, and an additional annual grant of £40 to the Orthopædic Clinic Fund.

Carlisle Dispensary.

The Corporation contributes £50 per annum to the funds of the Dispensary.

North Cumberland and Carlisle City Association for Preventive Work.

Coledale Hall, the Headquarters of this Association, is the property of the Corporation, and is enjoyed by the Association free of rent and rates.

Carlisle Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers.

The amount of the Corporation's annual contribution to the Carlisle Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers during the current fixed grant period is £118 8s. 2d., and the premises in Abbey Street, which belong to the Corporation, are occupied by the Association free. The services of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer are available, and she attends the Clinics.

List of existing Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres in the City.

<i>Nature of Clinic.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—		
Infant Clinic, Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Maternity Hospital, 4 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Ante-natal Clinie, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
Post-natal Clinic, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC—		
Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
INFANT WELFARE CENTRE—		
Mondays, 2 p.m.	11 Abbey Street, Carlisle	The Carlisle Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Socy.
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
SCHOOL CLINIC—		
Minor Ailments, daily, 9 a.m.	School Clinic, 2 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Dental, daily, 9 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Ophthalmic, Wednesdays, 9-15 a.m.	Do.	Do.
X-ray, as required	Do.	Do.
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC—		
Daily	Do.	Carlisle Council of Social Service
TUBERCULOSIS—		
Adult Clinie, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Children's Clinic, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
Adult Clinic, Wednesdays, 7 p.m.	Do.	Do.
VENEREAL DISEASES—		
Female and Children's Clinics, Mondays, 2-30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 5-30 p.m.	Cumberland Infirmary	Jointly by Carlisle Corporation & Cumberland County Council
Male Clinies, Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.; and Thursdays, 6 p.m.	Do.	Do.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

RAINFALL.

Observations taken at the Carlisle Cemetery.

MONTHS.	1935.		Average for 10 years 1925-1934.
	Rainfall.	Number of days on which Rain fell.	
	in.		in.
January	1·89	13	3·0
February	4·12	22	2·0
March	1·14	11	1·8
April	3·15	14	1·8
May	0·53	4	2·1
June	3·63	23	2·7
July	1·92	12	3·7
August	2·43	15	4·1
September	3·63	15	3·3
October	6·17	26	3·5
November	3·06	25	2·8
December	2·03	18	2·3
Totals	33·70	198	33·1
Total number of days on which Rain fell {	...	..	198

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

The water from the catchment areas still remains very free from surface impurities as a result of work carried out on the supplies from the springs. There has been no recurrence of algal growths in the Castle Carrock Reservoir.

Water Supply.

Total annual distribution of Water from Cumwhinton covered reservoir during the years 1926-35.

Year.	Number of Gallons.	No. of Gallons per head, per day.
1926	758,630,000	33.00
1927	785,990,000	34.03
1928	875,658,000	37.77
1929	889,620,000	38.42
1930	803,940,000	34.69
1931	819,130,000	35.22
1932	938,400,000	40.47
1933	918,240,000	39.62
1934	838,040,000	36.05
1935	915,860,000	39.44

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.				
Date when sample was taken.	No. of colonies in			
	1 c.c.	2.5 c.c.	5 c.c.	10 c.c.
8th January ...	—	1	3	5
9th April ...	2	4	9	16
10th July ...	—	—	3	8
8th October ...	2	7	23	57

B. Coli absent in all samples.

Results of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	8th JAN.	9th APRIL	10th JULY	8th OCT.
Chlorine as Chlorides	.9700	.9360	.7700	.9630
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.0444	.0274	.0545	.0228
Ammonia ... ..	.0010	.0026	.0008	.0022
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0042	.0029	.0118	.0061
Oxygen absorption ...	.1139	.0680	.1864	.3411
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper) ...	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C. ...	14	10	14	12
Temporary Hardness ...	1.20°	2.20°	none	0.10°
Permanent Hardness ...	6.40°	4.80°	6.80°	5.10°
Colour and Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Not clear	Not quite clear	Not quite clear	Not clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, many micro- organisms, particles of zoogloea cotton fibres and insect remains.	Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, some fungus growths, and a few micro- organisms

Rivers and Streams.

None of the water from rivers or streams in the area of the Authority is used for drinking purposes, and no necessity arose for any action to be taken in respect of pollution.

Sewerage.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the designing of the scheme to construct relief sewers for Currock and Denton Holme districts. Plans and estimates have been submitted to the Council and the approval of the Ministry of Health has been obtained.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of schools generally is satisfactory, but some of the school buildings are old or out of date. A comprehensive report is in course of preparation.

HOUSING.

Up to the end of the year the Corporation had received the sanction of the Minister of Health for the erection of 3,737 houses, 422 being of the parlour type and 2,975 of the non-parlour type, including 614 two-bedroomed houses for the replacement of slum dwellings demolished. The total number of houses completed and occupied was 3,397

1—*Inspection of Dwelling Houses.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	339
(b) Number of Inspections for the purpose	1057
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	207
(b) Number of Inspections for the purpose	1314
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	86
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	16

2—*Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	11
--	----

3—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a)—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	132
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	130
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(c)—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	36
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	20

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Re-housing.

The total number of individual houses represented to the Local Authority under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, was 86.

Table showing disposal of families from condemned property :—

1. Number of families removed from condemned property directly to Corporation houses	113
2. Number of families removed from condemned property to other houses (conceding their claim to a Corporation house to some other person)	30
3. Number of families removed from other property to Corporation houses	25
4. Total Corporation houses (new) occupied by this type of tenant during the year ...	130
5. Total number so occupied up to December, 1934	395
6. Total occupied at December, 1935 ...	525

Undertakings were accepted by the Local Authority for conversion of certain unfit houses, either into houses of larger type or for business purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 9 producers, occupying 19 sheds, are on the register; this is the same number as last year.

Tubercle bacilli were found in 3 samples of milk produced outside the City. The matter was taken up with the County Medical Officer of Health, and unfortunately in no instance was it possible to trace the source of infection. It was ascertained that in 2 instances the sample had been taken from accommodation milk which the retailer had purchased from a milk depot, and that the third sample was of mixed milk from a number of herds.

11 licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923—1 to the Carlisle Co-operative Society Ltd., 1 to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Products Co. Ltd., and 1 to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. in respect of pasteurising plant, and 8 to retailers, 1 of which was in respect of Certified Milk, and 7 in respect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk. 1 licence issued in respect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk permitted the retailer to bottle the milk on his premises.

18 samples of Certified Milk, and 33 of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests. In 7 instances, viz.:—3 Certified and 4 Grade A (T.T.), the samples were found to be slightly below the standard, and the producers were communicated with.

There has been no refusal nor revocation of registration of a retailer, nor of a licence for graded milk.

The following table gives the results of the examinations of 54 samples of milk, the standard adopted regarding raw milk being that laid down for Grade A Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

	Satisfactory	Contaminated (not T.B.)	Tubercular	Total
Pasteurised Milk	3	None	None	3
Raw Milk ...	26	22	3	51

No sample of artificial cream, condensed milk, or dried milk was submitted for examination.

Meat and other Foods.

The inspection of meat and other foods received regular attention, and slaughter-houses, shops, public market, and premises where food-stuffs are prepared were under frequent supervision.

The Public Health Department controls the public slaughter-houses, where the inspection of meat is carried out in the first instance by the Superintendent, who retains all unsound, diseased, or suspected meat, for further examination by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector. The premises were maintained in a very satisfactory condition during the year.

Improvements were continued at the slaughter-houses attached to the Bacon Factory, Harraby, including further extensions to the cold storage system, increased killing space, and pickling apparatus. The work of inspection of the meat again called for daily

visits, and attention was directed to excessive tuberculous infections of pigs, by communications to the Health Authorities of two districts. Electric stunners are in operation. There are two other private slaughter-houses on railway premises used exclusively for the slaughter of sheep intended for consumption outside the City. The premises were under regular supervision.

A bye-law made by the Corporation provides for the humane slaughtering of animals by a mechanically operated instrument, and humane killers of the Greener and Captive Bolt types, as well as electric apparatus, are used. Hawking of meat is prohibited by bye-law, and meat stalls, other than those in the covered market, owned by the Local Authority, are not permitted.

Condemned meat and offals from the public slaughter-houses, after treatment, are consigned to premises outside the City for conversion into commercial products.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations.

Chemical examinations are carried out by Cyril J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., etc., of Darlington.

Bacteriological examinations, with the exception of specimens from the Venereal Diseases Clinic, are carried out at the Pathological Department of the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. In addition to samples of milk, the following examinations were carried out, viz., throat, nose, and ear swabs for K.L.B., 341; urine, 14; cerebro-spinal fluid, 1; blood for widal, 6; blood for culture, 4; ice-cream, 6; sputum, 16; stools for typhoid, 10; miscellaneous, 4.

Nutrition.

Lectures and addresses have been given, and articles contributed to the local press, by members of the staff of the department.

Table showing the Age Groups and Wards in which cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1935.

	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							Number of Cases notified in each Ward.										Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in- correctly notified	Net number of cases notified	Number of cases removed to hospital
	Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years	25—45 years	45—65 years	65 and up- wards	Stanwix and Eiterby	Rickergrate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldegate	Newtown & Belle Vue				
Scarlet Fever	1	30	127	15	11	1	...	36	5	11	29	14	16	17	21	14	22	185	4	181	110
Diphtheria	...	22	50	11	6	...	...	1	7	7	14	4	27	7	6	6	10	89	1	88	79
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	2	8	10	9	5	1	1	2	12	1	6	2	1	1	9	36	...	36	5
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	2	3	6	5	2	3	6	33	...	33	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	10	8	1	7	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	6	1	...	1	3	18	...	18	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	2	4	2	2	7	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	11	...	11	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	59	23	9	26	17	16	74	243	...	243	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	29	210	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	5	...	9	1	4	3	4	32	...	32	...
Measles	...	...	3	3	21	5	...	3	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	15	...	15	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	5	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	9	...	9	6

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

677 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 47 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis and 630 to other infectious diseases.

26 deaths were certified as due to the seven principal zymotic diseases, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.4 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 23 deaths were certified as due to zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever; the type of the disease was mild.

One death occurred which was certified as due to Scarlet Fever. On receipt of the notification I visited the house and found that the child had died, and from information I received it appeared to me that the death would properly have been assigned to pneumonia and that the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was doubtful.

59.4 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No experimental work in connection with ascertainment of susceptibles nor in respect of immunisation was undertaken.

5 return cases of scarlet fever occurred.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from scarlet fever during the years 1931-1935.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases isolated in Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of return cases.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
1931	89	67	43.0	0	1	1.1
1932	37	31	34.8	1	0	0.0
1933	214	145	32.8	4	3	1.4
1934	207	150	31.2	2	2	0.9
1935	185	110	29.6	5	1	0.5

Diphtheria.

89 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 78 in 1934.

In 1 instance the patient was subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

5 deaths occurred, and the death-rate for this disease was 0.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages.

The majority of the cases occurred in the early part of the year and were of a fairly severe type. The cases occurring later in the year were of a mild type, presenting no unusual features.

79 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No return case of diphtheria occurred.

The scheme for immunisation against diphtheria is being continued, and the work is concentrated upon the pre-school child and the children attending the Infants' departments in the elementary schools. Schick test is carried out except in the case of children under 5, and all children are retested 6 months after the last immunising injection. Outside the Local Authority's scheme considerable numbers have received immunising injections at the hands of the Pathologist at the Cumberland Infirmary, whose records in this connection have been made available to the Public Health Department.

In a few instances definite clinical symptoms of diphtheria have arisen in cases after immunisation, but these have rapidly responded to anti-diphtheretic serum treatment. There have also been one or two carriers who have received operative treatment. No serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the scheme.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from diphtheria during the years 1931-1935.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases isolated in Hospital.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
1931	45	43	6	13.3
1932	34	34	8	23.5
1933	35	33	5	14.2
1934	78	76	9	11.5
1935	89	79	5	5.6

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

27 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 368,000 units having been supplied.

Table showing case mortality of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria isolated in Hospital compared with that of Home Cases.

Year.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.			
	Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.		Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.	
	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100
1931	67	0.0	22	0.0	43	13.9	2	0.0
1932	31	0.0	6	0.0	34	23.5	0	0.0
1933	145	1.3	70	1.4	35	14.2	2	0.0
1934	78	1.3	129	0.7	76	11.5	2	0.0
1935	110	0.0	75	1.2	79	6.4	11	0.0

Enteric Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Typhus or Continued Fever.

3 cases of Enteric Fever were notified.

In one instance the patient had been admitted from the Wigton district to the Cumberland Infirmary, where the diagnosis was made; the patient was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and died there. One of the members of the Nursing Staff contracted the disease, presumably from this patient, but recovered. The third case was a patient from the Border Rural District, who was admitted to a Nursing Home in Carlisle, where the diagnosis was made on the day of death.

Table showing the average number of cases notified as Enteric Fever for 5-year periods, 1910—1934, and for the 6 years 1930-1935.

Years.	Average for periods of 5 years.	Year.	Number of cases notified.
1910-1914	3·8	1930	...
1915-1919	1·4	1931	6
1920-1924	2·2	1932	...
1925-1929	6.	1933	1
1930-1934	1·6	1934	1
		1935	3

Smallpox.

No case was notified, nor was any intimation received of contact elsewhere with the disease.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Vaccination Return.

Number of births returned as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	907
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	658
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	...	3
Had Smallpox	...	...	...	—
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	...	170
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	54
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	8
Removal to other Districts	...	...	...	8
Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found	...	...	...	4
Number of births remaining on 31st January, 1936, neither duly entered nor temporarily accounted for	...	...	...	2
Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of Children under 14 received during 1935	...	...	...	650
Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received during 1935	...	...	...	183

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

One notification of dysentery was received.

Pneumonia.

51 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 18 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 33 instances of the acute primary type.

In 2 instances the patient was removed to Hospital.

There were 2 deaths from influenzal pneumonia and 4 deaths from primary pneumonia. 1 of the former and 1 of the latter had occurred before notification was received.

Influenza.

7 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, as compared with 8 in 1934.

The age distribution of the deaths occurring among the 7 persons was as follows:—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	7

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of encephalitis lethargica was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was notified; the patient was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and died there.

Diarrhœa.

15 deaths occurred from diarrhœa during the year, as follows:—

Age.	No. of Deaths.
0—1 year	5
1—2 years	2
2—5 years	1
5—15 years	—
15—25 years	—
25—45 years	—
45—65 years	4
Over 65 years	3
	<hr/> 15

Other Infectious Diseases.

875 notifications were received from School Attendance Officers and Head Teachers in respect of measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, and mumps.

Notification Fees.

The total amount paid in fees for notification of all notifiable diseases during 1935 was £54 3s. 3d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

	In Hosp. 1st Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever	27	142	164	—	5
Diphtheria	16	84	92	6	2
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	2	3	4	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	8	7	1	—
Erysipelas	—	5	5	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	2	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	5	5	—	—
Measles	—	7	7	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 258	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 8

Cases admitted from the Border Rural District comprised 33 scarlet fever and 3 diphtheria.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary, resident in areas outside the City or Border Rural District, comprised 2 scarlet fever, 1 typhoid, and 4 measles.

2 cases of diphtheria and 6 of enteric fever, 1 of which died, were from Wigton; 1 of the cases entered as diphtheria was a carrier from an institution outside the City and was admitted for tonsillectomy.

Of the 2 cases of puerperal fever removed from the Corporation Maternity Home 1 died.

51 scarlet fever cases were treated with serum, and in 1 case of scarlet fever and diphtheria tonsillectomy was performed. Tonsillectomy was also performed in 2 cases of diphtheria for the cure of the carrier condition, tracheotomy in 1 case, radical operation for mastoid in 1 case, and in another case a peritonsillar abscess was incised.

One of the cases of enteric fever was a member of the nursing staff of the Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated in Spring Gardens Lane.

Sessions are held by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer at the following times:—

Tuesdays: 2—4 p.m. (adults).

Wednesdays: 2—4 p.m. (children).

Evening sessions are also held on first and second Wednesdays of each month at 7 p.m. for adults who are in employment and unable to attend on Tuesday afternoons.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 47; 32 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis and 15 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 10 additional cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 57 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases is:—

				Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	...	...	...	19	17
Non-Pulmonary		...	...	11	10
				—	—
		Total	...	30	27
				—	—

Formal notifications of tuberculosis during the past five years:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1931	51	23
1932	50	24
1933	54	30
1934	51	22
1935	32	15

The above table shows that, while the notifications remained fairly steady for the period 1931-34 inclusive, there was a marked drop in the numbers for 1935. This decline was specially noticeable in the pulmonary group.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											Total (all ages)	Total Notifications
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards		
Pulmonary—													
Males	1	...	...	...	6	8	1	1	...	17	19
Females	2	2	1	6	1	1	2	...	15	16
Non-pulmonary													
Males	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	6	6
Females	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	9	9
Totals	2	5	3	4	1	13	13	2	4	...	47	50

Supplemental Return.

New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males .. .. .	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	1	2
Females .....	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	2
Non-pulmonary												
Males	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Females .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	1	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death { From Local Registrars .....	...	5
Returns { Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General	1	...
Posthumous Notifications .....	...	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	3	...
Other sources if any (specify) .....	...	...

Notification Register.

After the yearly revision the number of cases remaining on the Notification Register at the end of the year was:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
118	104	222	74	73	147	369

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 36, equal to a death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 25, or 69.4 per cent., of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.4 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1935.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	..	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—5	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	2
5—10	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	1
10—15	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
15—25	1	4	1	1	3	3	...	1
25—35	6	6	1	3	4	3	1	...
35—45	8	1	1	...	5	1	...	1
45—55	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
55—65	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	19	17	11	10	16	9	5	6

Period of survival after notification of persons dying during 1935:—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non-Pulmonary	Percentage
Not notified	2	8·00	5	45·46
Died before notification ... ..	...	...	1	9·09
Died within 7 days ... ..	...	...	1	9·09
0—1 month	2	8·00	..	..
1—3 months	3	12·00	1	9·09
3—6 „	3	12·00	...	...
6—9 „	6	24·00	1	9·09
9—12 „	2	8·00	...	...
1—2 years	5	20·00	1	9·09
2—3 „	2	8·00	1	9·09
Total	25	100·00	11	100·00

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 5.

Total number of deaths and death-rate from tuberculosis during past five years:—

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate
1931	50	0·8
1932	54	0·9
1933	51	0·8
1934	52	0·8
1935	36	0·6

The above tables show a decided drop in the total number of deaths for the year 1935, and it will be interesting to see if this sudden fall is maintained during ensuing years. The total death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis is the lowest yet recorded in the City.

It will be noticed from the above tables that 25 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification, i.e., before any preventive measures could be instituted under the Authority's scheme. Such advanced cases are a fertile source of infection to those coming in contact with them, and it is thus only too apparent how handicapped are our efforts in combating the spread of this highly preventable disease.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 74 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 37 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 29 being pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The examination of contacts, especially children and adolescents, is of the utmost importance in the prevention and detection of tuberculosis, and during the year 43 contacts were examined at the Dispensary. This is a higher percentage than in the previous year, i.e., 58 as compared with 44. Of these cases 2 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, both cases being children.

At the beginning of the year there were 138 pulmonary and 82 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register, and after the yearly revision there remained 124 pulmonary and 76 non-pulmonary cases still on the Register. In two other cases the diagnosis was not completed.

13 cases were written off the Dispensary Register during the year as cured, 21 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 28 cases died.

Co-ordination with Medical Practitioners.

During the year 26 cases of suspected tuberculosis were referred by private medical practitioners to the Tuberculosis Officer for his opinion. 8 of these were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis and were subsequently notified. The number of cases referred is practically the same as in the previous year, and an increase in this figure would show an improvement in the co-ordination between the medical practitioners and the Health Department, which is so essential in any preventive scheme against tuberculosis.

Sputum Examinations.

The number of examinations of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 68, in 32 of which the tubercle bacillus was found present. The importance of repeating specimens which, on first examination, show a negative result, cannot be too strongly stressed, and it is a dangerous practice to place reliance on one negative result, especially if unaccompanied by a complete physical examination of the patient.

X-Ray Examinations.

Private arrangements for X-ray examinations are made with Dr. R. Connell, Honorary Radiologist to the Cumberland Infirmary. 26 cases were referred for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements are made with a private dental practitioner for dental treatment for patients in respect of whom such treatment is desirable, and during the year 7 patients were so referred.

Extra Nourishment.

During the year a few patients were provided with a pint of milk per day, and 27 were given Malt and Oil or Virol.

Towards the end of the year a scheme was instituted for the provision of milk, eggs, and butter for necessitous cases selected by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Consequent upon the economic conditions resulting from unemployment and ill-health many patients are unable to obtain these vital necessities to maintain their strength in combating the disease. It is hoped that the scheme for extra nourishment will materially benefit these selected cases in the future.

Housing Statistics of Patients.

The following table shows the housing conditions of patients notified during 1935 who came under Dispensary supervision:—

Type of Case.	Patients occupying separate bedroom.	Patients occupying separate bed, but not separate bedroom.	Patients not occupying a separate bed.	Total.
Pulmonary	12	4	14	30
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	6	2	10

During the year 15 tuberculous persons, living under overcrowded or other unsuitable conditions, were transferred to Council houses.

Home Visiting.

These visits play an important part in the searching out of contacts and in maintaining regular contact between the patients and the Dispensary, while much useful information is disseminated regarding the general hygiene of the home and the prevention of spread of infection.

Throughout the year 1,595 visits were paid by the Nurses to homes of patients for Dispensary purposes. The Tuberculosis Officer, in an advisory capacity, also pays home visits to patients who are unable to attend the Dispensary sessions. The number of such visits, including personal consultations with medical practitioners, was 77.

After-care Work.

Much of the medical treatment of tuberculous patients becomes ineffective due to the lack of proper after-care work.

In the life of a tuberculous person the social and economic problems which confront him are even greater than the medical care of his complaint. In too many cases the benefits of Sanatorium treatment, etc., are frustrated when the patient returns to an unsatisfactory home, unemployment, and the resultant financial troubles in providing proper food and clothing for himself and dependants.

The effective work of an intelligent After-care Committee can go a long way in minimising and alleviating these unfortunate circumstances. Thus any tuberculosis scheme lacking such a Committee is seriously handicapped in its work. Up to the present no Tuberculosis Care Committee has existed in Carlisle, but, with the necessary help and assistance of a representative body of citizens, it is hoped to be able to institute such an organisation in the near future.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1925.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	18	9	...	2	1	3	1	3	19	12	1	5	37	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	8	10	4	36	
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	1	2	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous... ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	8	7	10	15	40	
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	1	1	2	4	...	1	1	3	1	2	3	7	13	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	15	21	19	77	
D--Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	65	42	5	12	7	14	34	21	72	56	39	33	200	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	

1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	222	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	77
2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1595
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	21	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made .. in connection with Dispensary work	68 26
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	28		
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	590	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	—
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	9		
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ... (b) Other	4 22	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	73

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	...	One.
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	...	None.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients are admitted to the following institutions:—

(1) *Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.*

Here the City of Carlisle has a reservation of 20 beds for pulmonary cases, comprising adults and children. Throughout the year a total of 37 cases were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 21 patients discharged during the year was 124 days, 7 staying less than 3 months, 8 over 3 months and less than 6 months, and 6 over 6 months and less than 12 months.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment is given to those cases suitable for such therapy, and arrangements are available with one of the Honorary Surgeons at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, for the operations of Phrenicectomy and Thoracoplasty.

During the year 10 patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment, and the operation of phrenicectomy was performed in 3 instances.

(2) *Fusehill Hospital, Carlisle.*

There are available here 13 pavilion beds under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. Five of these beds are for the reception of non-pulmonary cases in children, and for these the consultation services of one of the Honorary Surgeons at the Cumberland Infirmary are available.

The remaining 8 beds are reserved for adult cases, and, as described in last year's report, these wards are sub-divided into cubicles, which allows of a separation of the cases according to the different types to be dealt with.

During the year 39 cases were dealt with in these beds, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 9.

(3) *Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry.*

Non-pulmonary cases requiring special surgical or orthopædic treatment are admitted to this institution. 17 cases were treated here during the year. The average duration of residence of the 13 patients discharged during the year was 63 days.

The following table shows a summary of the patients treated in the various institutions under the Authority's scheme :—

	In Residence January 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935.			Remaining in Institutions on 31st Dec., 1935
			Improved	Not Improved	Died in Institutions	
Blencathra Sanatorium ...	17	20	15	5	1	16
Fusehill Hospital	11	28	14	6	10	9
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital ...	6	11	10	1	2	4
Totals ...	34	59	39	12	13	29

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Fusehill Pavilions (approved for this purpose by the Ministry of Health) ...	8	.	...	5	13

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult females	...	...	...	..	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	..	...	..	..
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	10	11	13	...	8
	Adult females	5	5	3	1	6
	Children	1	2	2	...	1
	Total	16	18	18	1	15
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	3	4	6	1	..
	Adult females	...	4	4	..	...
	Children	4	5	3	1	5
	Total	7	13	13	2	5
Grand Total ...		23	31	31	3	20

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	4	13	9	7	1
	Adult females	2	7	6	1	2
	Children	..	1	1	..	...
	Total	6	21	16	8	3
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis	Adult males	...	3	2	1	...
	Adult females	...	1	1	...	...
	Children	5	3	1	1	6
	Total	5	7	4	2	6
Grand Total ...		11	28	20	10	9

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

NIL.

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution																
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent ...	...	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	1	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTALS (pulmonary)		...	2	6	2	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	13	3	2
	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	
	Not quiescent	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	
	Died in Institution	1	1	1	...	1	2	
Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		..	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	3		

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 118 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, a decrease of 22 compared with the figure for 1934.

20 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 4 from soft chancre, 59 from gonorrhœa, and 35 from conditions other than venereal. 560 doses of arsenobenzol compounds were administered, and 4,328 attendances were made by these patients.

3 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, but no doses were issued during the year.

11 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action and 1 for Gonococci were sent on behalf of medical practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics were held on the same days and at the same hours as in the previous year, viz.:—for women and children on Mondays at 2-30 p.m. and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m. The male clinics for syphilis were held on Wednesdays at 2-30 p.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m., and the male clinics for gonorrhœa on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	Totals.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	72	39	...	...	38	15	1	..	111	54	165
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	8	12	...	...	11	5	...	...	19	17	36
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	1	4
" secondary ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
" congenital ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	97	26	...	...	97	26	123
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	7
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	38	27	38	27	65
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	6	4	...	...	23	2	...	...	29	6	35
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	102	73	6	...	175	49	39	27	322	149	471

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	11	5	4	...	46	16	38	26	99	47	146
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
" secondary	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" all later stages	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
" congenital	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Soft Chancre .. ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. ..	...	...	...	...	30	9	...	...	30	9	39
" later .. ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	2	6
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	11	4	1	..	29	6	...	..	41	10	51
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	12	8	...	...	26	1	..	..	38	9	47
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	50	43	..	...	41	14	1	1	92	58	150
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	102	73	6	...	175	49	39	27	322	149	471

10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary .. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" secondary .. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection .. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
" all later stages	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
" congenital .. ..	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	1	1
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of medical officers	1085	831	22	...	976	291	74	52	2157	1174	3331
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation, dressing	35	...	5	...	2308	529	23	7	2371	536	2907
Total Attendances	1120	831	27	..	3284	820	97	59	4528	1710	6238

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1935.—cont.

13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	..	...	...	...	...	3	..	1	...	4

16. Pathological Work (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ... (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	For Spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa
	9	210	...	...	52

Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given :—Nil.

With regard to the joint scheme of the County Council and the City, during the year 674 persons were dealt with at the Treatment Centres at Carlisle and Whitehaven, of whom 407 attended for the first time and 52 were re-admitted suffering from the same infection after ceasing to attend or having been transferred to other Treatment Centres in a previous year.

Of all cases, 143 were found not to be suffering from Venereal disease, leaving 531, an increase of 42 in the total number, under treatment or observation for Venereal disease as compared with the year 1934.

The attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics were 4,357, a decrease of 384, while the attendances for intermediate treatment under supervision by the Medical Orderly or Nurse were 3,027, an increase of 641.

The total attendances were 7,384, an increase of 257 compared with the previous year, and the highest figure attained since the opening of the Clinics in 1920.

Areas in which Patients resided.

County, County Borough, or Country in which patients resided.			New Cases.	Attendances. All Cases.
Cumberland	...	...	236	2736
Carlisle	...	...	118	4238
Westmorland	...	...	9	90
Scotland	...	...	21	209
Cambridgeshire	...	...	—	11
Blackpool	...	...	1	2
London	...	...	2	17
Liverpool	...	...	5	29
Newcastle	...	...	1	18
Lancashire	...	...	3	3
Irish Free State	...	...	1	16
Leeds	...	...	2	4
Manchester	...	...	2	2
Nottinghamshire	...	...	1	1
Durham	...	...	—	2
Stoke-on-Trent	...	...	1	1
Spain	...	...	3	4
Surrey	...	...	1	1
			<hr/> 407	<hr/> 7384

The following remarks relating to the treatment centre at the Cumberland Infirmary, etc., have been extracted from a report by the Medical Officer (Dr. McMurtrie):—

Pathological Examinations.

Wassermann tests and other blood serum tests were carried out at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory.

Of these, 562 Wassermann tests were done for patients attending the Clinics and 87 for patients under private treatment by practitioners in Cumberland and Carlisle. At the Clinics there was an increase of 30 compared with the previous year.

67 Complement Fixation tests for gonorrhœa were also done.

Of bacteriological tests, 222 were done at the Clinics and 412 at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory. In addition, 13 were done for private practitioners.

Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These are supplied free on application to every practitioner on the approved list. During the year 1935, however, no issues were made.

At the Clinics 1,377 doses were given, mostly by the intravenous method. Of these, 769 were for patients residing in Cumberland, 560 for Carlisle, and 48 for other areas.

This shows a decrease of 215 compared with 1934, corresponding with the decrease in attendance of patients suffering from syphilis.

The following preparations were in use:—

Neokharsivan.

Novarsenobillon.

Sulpharsenol.

Klarsulphan.

Silver Salvarsan.

Tryparsamide, another arsenical compound, was also in use.

Any of the arsphenamines approved by the Ministry of Health can be supplied to practitioners, whether in use at the Clinics or not.

The Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

Clinics were held by the Medical Officer on three days a week (five sessions), and in addition the premises were open daily for the intermediate treatment of patients of either sex, under supervision of the Medical Orderly and the Nurse.

The staff consists of:—

Medical Officer,	}	Appointed by the Local Authorities.
Medical Orderly,		
Nurse,		
Sister,	}	Appointed by the Cumberland Infirmary.
Dispenser-Clerk,		

In the absence of the Medical Officer on leave or for other unavoidable reasons, Major J. A. W. Webster, R.A.M.C., carried on the Clinic.

No structural alterations have been made in the building, the suggested alteration to the entrance for women and children not being carried out. This is referred to later in this report.

Attendance at the Carlisle Centre.

There was a total attendance of 6,238, an increase of 116 compared with 1934. This resulted entirely from an increase in attendance for intermediate treatment of both males and females. This increase was 522, the actual number of intermediate treatments given being 2,907. This must be regarded as most satisfactory.

There was a decrease in the attendance at the Medical Officer's Clinics of 406 due almost entirely to the extraordinarily small number (5) of new cases of syphilis in the early infectious stage of the disease. In 1934 there were 23 of these cases, accounting for a very large number of attendances.

Incidence of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in the Carlisle Area.

This suggests that syphilis is dying out in Cumberland and Carlisle, but no doubt there will be a recrudescence from time to time.

In my report for 1934 I predicted this fall in the incidence of syphilis in the Carlisle Area, because 7

women in the early infectious stage were treated at the Clinic that year. There can be little doubt that had this not been done the figures this year would have been quite different.

The same cannot be said for gonorrhœa. New patients in the early stages numbered 123 (excluding those already treated at other centres). 97 were males and 26 females. Towards the end of the year there was a sudden influx of new male patients suffering from gonorrhœa, and most of them had been infected in Carlisle. Certain resorts in the City are known to be frequented by girls of the semi-prostitute class who are spreading the infection. It would be out of place here to name them.

Male Irrigation Room at the Cumberland Infirmary.

Daily treatment of gonorrhœa for those who live within a reasonable distance from the Clinic is essential, and on the regularity of treatment success largely depends. Very much better results are obtained in those who are able to attend than in those who are compelled to carry out the treatment at home, and the duration of treatment is much shorter.

In 1933 the attendances for this intermediate treatment were 1,490; in 1935 they had increased to 2,371. This is partly due to the greater prevalence of gonorrhœa in the district, but even more to the efficient way in which the treatment has been carried out. Great credit must be given to the Medical Orderly in charge. Success in this department chiefly depends on the skill and personality of the Orderly, and we have been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Longstaff, who was appointed in March, 1934.

Intermediate Treatment of Female Patients.

In my report for 1934, stress was laid on the unsatisfactory attendance of women for the daily treatment of gonorrhœa, the number of attendances during that year having fallen to 233, while in 1932 in the old premises at the Infirmary there were 641.

The falling off was attributed to the situation of the Clinic and to the fact that access to it cannot be had through the main out-patient entrance of the hospital.

The Ministry of Health took the matter up and urged that some alteration should be made so that access to the Clinic should be more private, but the Committee of the Cumberland Infirmary could not agree to the use of the hospital corridor leading to the Clinic by female patients. Other structural alterations in the Clinic itself would have been required if this proposal had been carried out.

An alternative was then suggested, that the entrance for women should be from the yard behind the Infirmary buildings; this could be easily and inexpensively carried out, but the proposal was also vetoed by the Infirmary management and no change has been made.

It is gratifying to be able to report that in 1935 the attendances have increased to 536, but this is still below the 1932 level. Every effort has been made to encourage these women to come, and great credit is due to Nurse Parker for the way in which she has carried on the work under such great disadvantages.

In-Patient Accommodation.

It is regrettable that there are still no beds in Cumberland available for the treatment of venereal disease.

The matter has become more urgent because in the latter part of the year the admission of female patients to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ceased owing to the unforeseen closure of the female ward. Two patients from Cumberland had to be returned to their homes, and at the time of writing this report there is no information as to when the ward will re-open.

In-Patients under Treatment in 1935.

	Newcastle.	Leeds.	Total.
Admissions in 1935 ...	5	2	7
Total number treated	6	3	9
Total In-patient days	484	615	1,099

The only satisfactory way of dealing with this problem is to provide beds at Carlisle for both sexes.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

970 notifications of births, being 36 more than in 1934, were received during the year; 922 of these related to live-births and 48 to still-births; 957 notifications were by midwives, while in 5 instances the birth was notified by a doctor or by a person living in the house. In addition, in 8 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Corporation Health Visitors:—

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	11,095
Primary visits in connection with the notification of births	...	...	898
Re-visits to children between—			
0—1 year	...	...	3,510
1—5 years	...	...	9,658
		—	13,168
Total number of routine visits to children	...		14,066
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents	...	...	131
Visits to expectant mothers—			
Primary	...	...	162
Re-visits	...	...	435
		—	597
Visits in connection with—			
Deaths of children under 1 year	...	...	69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	42
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	24
Diarrhœa	...	...	28
Bronchitis	...	...	77
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	29
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia	...		64

Measles—

Under 5 years	...	...	157
Over 5 years	...	...	160
Re-visits	...	...	175

492

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	...	...	158
Over 5 years	...	...	130
Re-visits	...	...	169

457

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	16
Mumps	...	...	...	22
Visits to Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	...	45

In addition 2,037 interviews have taken place with children accompanied by their parents at the Child Welfare Clinic at George Street.

Inspection of Midwives.

29 certified midwives gave notice of intention to practise during 1935, and 2 ceased practice in the area, leaving 27 on the register at the end of 1935. 10 of the midwives practise privately, 6 are employed by the District Nursing Association, 2 work exclusively in Private Nursing Homes, and 9 are attached to Public Institutions. One of the midwives who practises privately has a small Nursing Home.

The midwives engaged in private practice, and excluding those employed in hospitals, attended a total of 295 confinements as midwives, and 229 as maternity nurses.

No notified cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred among midwives' cases.

The proportion of cases in which a midwife calls for medical help in the first instance on account of tears of the perineal body is high. In calculating this proportion it is reasonable to exclude the type of case in which medical help is called for on account of difficulty during the confinement and in which the doctor is responsible for the prevention of laceration. This will reduce to 245 the number of cases in which the midwife was solely responsible for the delivery. Out of this number, the doctor was called on 57 occasions for

tears of the perineum, viz., 23.2 per cent. This result is not due to a high percentage of primiparae, in which laceration is more often to be expected, as less than 21 per cent. of the cases are in this category, and suggests that more care could be exercised in the deliveries.

Corresponding figures for the midwives in the Maternity Hospital show that 51 per cent. of the cases carried through by midwives were primiparae and that less than 17 per cent. suffered from laceration.

Notices from private midwives, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, were received in respect of the following conditions:—

Cases in which a midwife called for the assistance of a medical practitioner	199
Notification of the intention to substitute artificial for breast feeding	39
Notification of still-births	6
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	7
Notification of having laid out a dead body ...	2

The conditions for which medical help was advised were as follows:—

Condition of Mother—

Ante-natal	8
Œdema	1
Hæmorrhage	3
Suspected Pelyic Contraction ...	1
Miscellaneous	3
During Labour	50
Delayed Labour	28
Malpresentation	10
Hæmorrhage	8
Miscellaneous	4
Post-natal	75
Retained Secundines	5
Ruptured Perineum	57
Rise of Temperature	6
Hæmorrhage	4
Miscellaneous	3

Condition of Child	66
Feebleness	17
Inflammation of the Eyes	36
Malformation	4
Pemphigus	4
Miscellaneous	5
	<hr/>
	199

The following are stated as the reasons for the substitution of artificial feeding:—

Mothers' milk insufficient	22
Tuberculosis	1
Anæmia	4
Pneumonia	1
Malformation of breast	1
Heart disease and chorea	1
Mother returning to work	7
Mother unwilling	2
	<hr/>
	39
	<hr/>

31 routine and 45 special visits were made by the Medical Officers to midwives at their own homes for the purpose of the inspection of bags, outfits, and registers.

Letters in connection with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board and other matters were written to midwives as follows:—

Reminder to forward registers and ante-natal records for inspection	46
<i>Re</i> incomplete or incorrect notification of birth	1
<i>Re</i> incomplete records in register	1
<i>Re</i> failure to notify birth	1
<i>Re</i> patients to be admitted to Corporation Maternity Home	1
<i>Re</i> precautions to be taken when midwife is a source of infection	1
<i>Re</i> investigation into maternal mortality	10
<i>Re</i> medical help	2
<i>Re</i> compensation claims for cases admitted to Corporation Maternity Home	2
	<hr/>
	65

Corporation Maternity Home.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Maternity Home:—

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1934 ...	3
Admitted during year	301
	<hr/>
	304
	<hr/>
Average duration of stay	12.9 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives ...	202
Number of cases delivered by a doctor ...	80
Total number of confinements	282
Abortion, miscarriage	6
Number of cases treated ante-natally only ...	13
Number of cases treated during puerperium only	3
Puerperal pyrexia notified	4

The number of patients dealt with in this institution was 41 more than during the previous year; 61 were admitted at the request of medical practitioners, and 3 at the request of midwives. 46 cases were from the County area. There was no maternal death in the Home during the year.

Medical help was called for in connection with 112 mothers and 33 infants. The most important abnormalities were high blood pressure, 13; albuminuria, 5; accidental hæmorrhage, 4; placenta prævia, 5; post-partum hæmorrhage, 3; heart disease, 6; eclampsia, 8; malformation of infant, 3; malpresentation, 6; delayed labour, 9; tuberculosis, 1; pyrexia, 4; pelvic contraction, 20.

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows:—cæsarean section, 4; application of forceps, 11; induction of labour, 22; external version, 11; internal podalic version, 3; manipulation for impacted breech, 1; repair of perineum, 45; removal of adherent placenta, 1.

There were 19 still-births in the following circumstances:—ante-partum hæmorrhage, 2; prematurity, 3; malpresentation, 2; difficult labour, 1; malformation of foetus, 1; defect of cord, 2; maternal disease, 6; cause unknown, 2.

10 deaths occurred before the age of ten days:—due to prematurity, 4; malformation, 2; convulsions, 1; congenital heart disease, 1; cranial hæmorrhage, 1; eclampsia in mother, 1.

Complete breast feeding was carried out in all but 17 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,431, or 171 more than last year; 318 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 903, an average of 2.8 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 4.5. 102 cases were found at the ante-natal Clinic to present some abnormality. A post-natal examination was made of each patient on discharge from hospital, and thereafter as often as was found necessary.

Infant Consultations.

At the Clinic for children up to five years of age there were 360 more attendances than in 1934, viz.:—2,037, 326 being children aged one to five; 316, including 267 under one year, were first attendances of new cases, i.e., 77 more than last year. With the 126 new cases under one year seen at the Voluntary Centre, 42.9 per cent. of the total number of live births notified were under supervision at Welfare Centres, i.e., 10.1 per cent. more than in 1934.

12 cases were referred to Dr. J. A. Ross, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 45 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment.

Voluntary Agency.

BABIES' WELCOME AND SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

The following is a general summary of the work of the Centre:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	125
Attendances of children—				
First attendances, aged 0—1 year			126	
aged 1—5 years			47	
Subsequent Attendances,				
aged 0—1 year			1,296	
aged 1—5 years			2,718	
			—	4,187
Attendances of mothers—				
First attendances	...	...	117	
Subsequent attendances		...	3,482	
			—	3,599
Classes and addresses—				
Mothercraft	...	...	31	
Hygiene	...	...	90	
Cookery	...	...	8	
			—	129

WELFARE NURSE.

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	2,408
Visits to children—			
0—1 year	...	...	1,763
1—5 years	...	...	2,518
			— 4,281
Visits to expectant mothers—			
First visits	...	...	88
Re-visits	...	...	145
			— 233
Number of attendances at Babies' Welcome	...		125

Free Provision of Milk, etc., by the Corporation.

4,328 gallons of milk were supplied free of cost to 334 families for the purpose of assisting the feeding of infants and to nursing mothers. In addition, 172 expectant or nursing mothers received colact, and 42 expectant mothers fruit and cereals.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 48, the same number as in 1934. Of this number 13 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City, a large proportion of which were in connection with difficult deliveries. The total still-birth rate was 49.5 per 1,000, or 1.0 per 1,000 less than in 1934. 43 still-births were registered preliminary to burial in the Carlisle Cemeteries, and 5 presumably were buried in their own districts. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 36.1 per 1,000, 2.8 per 1,000 less than in 1934. In 21 cases no doctor was present at the birth. Maternal conditions accounted for the still-birth in 15 cases, viz.:—ante-partum hæmorrhage, 6; albuminuria and eclampsia, 6; epilepsy, 1; cardiac disease, 1; accident, 1. The causes of the remaining still-births were instrumental delivery, 4; malformation, 2; prematurity, 8; malpresentation, 8; unknown, 11.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 62, giving a net infant mortality rate of 67.6 per 1,000, 6.7 per 1,000 more than for 1934. The increase is in respect of a higher number of deaths under 1 month of age, viz., 36, as compared with 33 last year, an increase of 3 in the number of cases of infectious disease, and 3 cases of bronchitis, of which there were none in 1934; the number of deaths from birth injuries was 4, as compared with 2 in 1934; there were no deaths from measles in 1935; the number of deaths due to enteritis and gastro-enteritis was 6, as compared with 3 in 1934, but in only 2 cases was the disease of the type of summer diarrhœa.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 57, or 66.2 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 5, equal to a rate of 87.7 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality,

with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various seasons, of children under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								MONTH.												Total Deaths under One Year.	
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks & under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.
All Causes.	30	2	2	2	36	11	5	5	5	6	7	6	10	6	5	4	4	2	4	3	5	62
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	4	3	3	1	...	2	2	...	2	6
Prematurity	15	...	1	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	18
Congenital Defects	6	...	1	...	7	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	11
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	7
Birth Injuries	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Accidentally Suffocated	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	30	2	2	2	36	11	5	5	5	6	7	6	10	6	5	4	4	2	4	3	5	62

**Rates of Mortality among Infants at various ages, and
from the principal causes, per 1,000 births.**

Year	Net Infant Mortality Rate.	AGES.					CAUSES.					
		Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Not Preventable.			Preventable.		
							Premature Birth	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	Congenital Malformations and Atelectasis.	Diarrhea and Enteritis	Tronchitis and Pneumonia	Measles and Whooping Cough
1926	81.9	38.8	13.8	13.8	3.4	12.1	20.7	6.0	13.8	10.4	12.9	9.4
1927	68.4	24.1	6.8	13.5	14.4	9.6	8.7	1.9	12.5	7.7	24.1	0.9
1928	72.1	45.1	11.7	6.3	4.5	4.5	28.8	1.8	14.4	6.3	11.6	1.8
1929	69.4	28.0	6.7	3.7	11.5	14.5	11.5	2.9	14.5	1.9	21.2	11.5
1930	65.5	36.2	11.7	10.8	3.9	2.9	19.6	4.9	12.7	8.8	7.8	2.9
1931	65.2	26.6	10.9	6.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	2.9	9.9	2.9	15.8	8.9
1932	81.6	40.8	14.6	9.7	6.8	9.7	21.3	0.9	10.6	7.7	20.4	3.3
1933	72.2	34.4	10.0	10.0	12.2	5.5	17.7	4.4	6.6	4.4	22.2	2.2
1934	60.9	36.6	6.6	7.8	5.5	4.4	24.3	1.1	11.1	3.3	5.5	3.3
1935	67.6	39.2	11.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	19.6	7.6	11.9	6.5	9.8	3.2

Infant Mortality Rates for the various Wards, 1926-1935.

Year	Stauwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
1926	30.3	75.7	79.4	71.4	66.6	55.5	112.7	76.9	116.7	112.1	81.9
1927	45.4	72.0	108.1	51.2	102.0	66.6	41.6	54.0	79.1	61.8	68.4
1928	57.6	47.1	81.3	102.0	69.3	54.9	49.5	75.4	101.6	69.1	72.1
1929	0.0	60.2	27.0	42.3	32.9	97.5	101.0	19.6	117.6	107.1	69.4
1930	40.8	56.1	49.1	55.5	85.3	94.4	77.6	49.5	108.1	36.6	65.5
1931	45.4	42.1	84.7	40.0	160.9	69.2	65.2	66.0	90.9	28.5	65.2
1932	21.7	35.7	100.0	109.1	137.5	58.8	115.3	83.3	57.6	90.4	81.6
1933	52.6	19.4	100.0	60.8	100.0	74.3	77.9	103.8	100.0	88.0	72.2
1934	58.8	30.9	50.0	65.5	14.4	77.5	145.8	14.9	75.9	48.1	60.9
1935	51.7	26.1	71.4	37.7	111.1	91.6	67.6	64.1	64.9	85.4	67.6

Infant Mortality in Relation to the Mode of Feeding.

The following table shows the deaths of infants under one year in relation to the mode of feeding:—

MODE OF FEEDING.	1935.						24 years.		
	Number so Fed			Number of Deaths.			Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Deaths.	Actual Mortality Rate.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.			
Breast	490	21	511	14	4	18	19286	798	41.3
Partly Breast and partly Bottle	159	8	167	5	1	6	2207	322	145.9
Bottle	213	25	238	15	5	20	3707	709	191.2

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 57, being 62.1 per 1,000 registered births, or 10.1 per 1,000 more than in 1934.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 131 visits as Infant Protection Visitors to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents.

Number of foster-parents on the Register			
at the end of the year	...	...	21
Number of children on the Register			
(a) At the end of the year	...	...	23
(b) Who died during the year	...	...	—
(c) On whom inquests were held during			
the year	...	...	—

Maternal Mortality.

One death from puerperal sepsis occurred of a mother resident in Carlisle. The maternal mortality rate was 1.1. The rate for the five-year period ended 1935 was 5.3, the figures for the separate years being as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	4.6
1932	...	...	...	2.7
1933	...	...	...	12.5
1934	...	...	...	5.5
1935	...	...	...	1.1

The Registrar-General, however, attributed no deaths from childbirth to the City in 1934, so that the maternal mortality rate for the last five years may be said to be 4.2.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

9 notifications of puerperal pyrexia and 1 of puerperal fever were received; 1 case terminated fatally. 2 cases were influenzal pneumonia, 1 influenza, and 2 followed on miscarriages. Of the total number, 7 cases were treated in hospitals.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

5 homes were registered under the Act, and 5 visits were paid to these homes by the Medical Officers.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

11 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners, all being definite cases of purulent ophthalmia.

In 6 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result.

In 4 cases the services of a specialist were called for, 1 case was admitted to hospital, and the nurses of the District Nursing Association undertook the treatment of 5 severe cases under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case. Treatment in respect of the milder cases was carried out at home under the direction of the medical practitioner in attendance.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths during treatment.	Remarks.
Noti-fied.	Treated.						
	At Home.	In Hos-pital.					
11	10	1	11	...	...	...	...

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 977 visits in cases of zymotic diseases, the number of visits in this connection being 578 less than in 1934.

Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Deaths among children aged 1-5 years.

25 deaths among children aged 1—5 years occurred as follows:—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	3
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal	...	...	...	1
Meningitis, Influenzal	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Appendix	...	...	...	2
Accident	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				25
				<hr/>

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

**Report by Mr. R. Craig Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.**

During the year 87 newly-purchased cows were examined in byres of the City, and the following abnormal conditions were found:—

Foetid discharge from womb due to imperfect cleansing	...	...	2
Indurated udder	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			3
			<hr/>

These animals were returned to the sellers.

A total of 1,815 examinations of milk cows were made, in the course of which 8 ailing animals were discovered, the conditions from which they were suffering being as follows:—

Acute septicæmia following abortion	...	1
Chill	...	2
Mastitis	...	1
Catarrhal inflammation and mastitis	...	3
Catarrhal inflammation of udder	...	1
		<hr/>
		8
		<hr/>

38,551 bovine animals exposed for sale at the Sands Cattle Market and the Auction Marts were examined, and 166,099 sheep and 28,638 pigs were examined at the Auction Marts.

1 cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

2 cases under the Swine Fever Order were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

33,877 imported cattle from Ireland and 9,424 free cattle were exposed for sale at the Sands Authorised Market, making a total of 43,301, an increase of 7,626 as compared with 1934.

2,158 licences in quadruplicate were issued for the movement of cattle from the authorised markets; 261 licences in triplicate were issued under the Sheep (Movements into Scotland and Northumberland) Order.

Registers prescribed by the Movements of Animals Record Order, 1925, have been inspected during each quarter.

Under the Pig Marketing Scheme, approximately 50 licences per month for the movement of pigs have been issued.

During the year an incident occurred with regard to the possession in registered premises of unsound meat. The carcass in this case had been brought into the City from a country district; on inspection it was found to have been cut up in an unusual manner, and indented fractures of the frontal bones suggested that death had probably been caused by a blunt instrument instead of by the usual humane methods. The condition suggested that the animal had been in an acute febrile condition and was dying when slaughtered.

Two defendants appeared before the City Magistrates and were fined £20 and £10 respectively and costs.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1935.

Your obedient Servant,

W. HANSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

The total number of notices served was 474; of these 21 were statutory and 453 informal. There were 12 notices outstanding at the end of the year. In addition to the work carried out as a result of these notices, many additional sanitary improvements were secured informally, following interviews with owners and others. The particulars of the notices served are as follows:—

Public Health Acts—

Preliminary	...	...	...	...	453
Statutory	...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	...	9
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	...	...	6
					Total
					474

Notices served under the Housing Acts ... 135

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected and re-inspected	...	...	2,036
„ „ Infectious Diseases	...	...	941
„ „ Overcrowding	...	...	403
„ „ Dirty Condition	...	...	61
„ „ Animals kept	...	...	7
„ „ Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	34
„ „ Housing Acts	...	...	1,488
„ „ Nuisances	...	...	566
„ „ Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	124
No. of Complaints investigated	...	...	237
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	...	...	427
No. of Smoke Observations	...	...	24
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes	...	...	3,437
„ „ Vans	...	...	293
„ „ Entertainment Houses	...	...	28
„ „ Schools	...	...	6
„ „ Factories	...	...	415
„ „ Workshops	...	...	325
„ „ Meat Preparation Premises	...	...	249
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	188
„ „ Shops (Shops Act)	...	...	1,838
„ „ Shops (Meat and other Foods)	...	...	229
„ „ Dairies	...	...	86
„ „ Cowsheds	...	...	81
„ „ Ice-cream premises	...	...	63
„ „ Slaughter-houses	...	...	487
„ „ Markets	...	...	207
„ „ Fried Fish Shops	...	...	85
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	3
„ „ Stable Premises	...	...	111
„ „ Drains	...	...	486
„ „ Refuse Tips	...	...	149
„ „ Lavatories and Urinals	...	...	70
„ „ Watercourses	...	...	20
„ „ Lodging-houses	...	...	30
„ „ <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act...	...	...	72
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	1,718

WORKS EXECUTED.

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

Houses :—

Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation	1	8
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	—	12
Cleansed	1	—
Disinfected	338	—
No. of rooms disinfected ...	356	—
Yards paved or repaired...	22	—
Spouting fixed or repaired ...	14	2
Spouting disconnected from drain	1	1

Courts and Lanes :—

Walls lime-washed	4	—
Drains cleansed	11	—
Yards cleansed	3	—

Factories :—

Sanitary conveniences improved ...	2	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired	8	—
Separate sanitary accommodation provided for the sexes ...	1	1

Workshops :—

Cleansed or lime-washed... ..	13	1
Sanitary accommodation improved	16	—
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	1	—
Overcrowding discontinued ...	3	—
Found with no abstract fixed ...	9	—
Walls repaired	3	2

Bakehouses (Retail) :—

Cleansed and lime-washed ...	10	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or repaired	2	—
Light and ventilation improved ...	1	—

Milk and Dairies Order:—

Byres—

Lighting and ventilation improved	1	—
Walls rendered with cement ...	3	—
Walls lime-washed and wood-work cleansed ...	3	—
Milking methods improved ...	1	—

Milkshops:—

Sanitary condition improved ...	1	—
Proper covered milk vessels provided	1	—

Ice-cream Premises:—

Cleansed and lime-washed ...	3	—
Sanitary condition improved ...	1	—
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	1	—
New apparatus provided... ..	1	2

Fried Fish Shops:—

Cleansed	3	—
Sanitary condition improved ...	4	1

Slaughter-houses:—

Lighting and ventilation improved	1	—
Drainage improved	1	—
Buildings repaired	1	—
Walls rendered with cement ...	1	—
Lime-washed	1	3
Special receptacles provided ...	1	—
Cold storage provided	—	1

Entertainment Halls:—

Ventilation improved	1	—
-----------------------------	---	---

Tents, Vans, etc.:—

Nuisances abated	3	—
-------------------------	---	---

Drains:—

Opened out for inspection ...	1	25
Constructed or Reconstructed ...	69	—
Cleansed or repaired	27	4
Inspection chambers built ...	2	1
Water tested	39	—
Smoke tested	22	—
Colour tested	15	—
Self-cleansing gullies provided ...	19	15

	<i>By Notice.</i>	<i>Without Notice.</i>
Sinks and other Sanitary Fittings:—		
New sinks fixed... ..	15	18
Bath or W.H.B.'s fixed ...	—	8
Waste pipes trapped or repaired ...	—	8
Urinals:—		
Cleansed	20	—
Structurally improved	3	—
Midden Privies:—		
Abolished	—	1
Water-Closets:—		
Repaired or cleansed	19	1
New cisterns fixed	2	—
Cisterns repaired	18	1
W.C.'s provided for other types ...	6	11
Offensive trades:—		
Lime-washed	—	2
Stables:—		
Cleansed	2	—
Middens provided or repaired ...	1	—
Manure removed	5	—
Streams and Watercourses:—		
Cleansed	2	—
Offensive Accumulations:—		
Removed	25	—
Miscellaneous:—		
Not classified above	31	—
Shops Act, 1934:—		
Ventilation improved	2	—
W.C. accommodation improved ...	14	—
W.C. accommodation cleansed ...	9	—
W.C. accommodation provided ...	4	—
Accommodation for meals provided	1	—
Food Premises:—		
Cleansed	6	—
Heating provided	2	—

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

Dwelling-houses :—

Circulation of air provided or improved 	—	7
Lighting and ventilation improved	2	7
Rendered free from dampness ...	6	—
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ...	15	—
External walls pointed ...	2	9
Chimneys repaired and pointed ...	2	2
Internal walls and ceilings plastered and repaired 	11	8
Fireplaces repaired 	4	7
New fixtures provided 	2	7
Provided with proper food store ...	2	7
New windows provided ...	2	7
Windows repaired 	8	9
Doors and casings repaired ...	5	8
Stairs repaired	2	—
Floors repaired or re-laid ...	5	9
Re-decorated 	2	7

DRAINAGE, &c.

The supervision of drainage and sanitary constructional works necessitated 486 inspections. The number of new drains laid or repaired under the supervision of the Department was 69. Smoke, colour, or water tests were applied to 76 drains.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades in the City comprise 1 fellmonger, 1 tripe boiler, and 1 gut scraper, the business of the latter being conducted upon premises at the Corporation's Public Slaughter-houses. Fried fish and potato shops, though not scheduled as offensive trades in this City, number 39. These trades were conducted without complaint.

AIR POLLUTION.

Three letters were addressed to firms directing attention to nuisances arising from the emission of dense smoke from factory chimneys, but serious complaint was confined to one or two chimneys. The new Bye-law under Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was adopted by the Corporation and put into force from the 1st April.

The number of observations of chimneys was 24.

LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

The public urinals, 20 in number, were satisfactorily maintained and cleansed daily during the year. Two underground lavatories, for both sexes, are under the constant supervision of attendants. 3 urinals were re-conditioned during the year.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

A staff of 54 men, including foremen, destructor, and tip attendants, etc., is employed in the refuse removal and disposal departments. There are 8 horses and 6 S.D. freighters engaged on the work. 5 other horses are employed by the Surveyor's Department on street cleansing, etc., work. One new S.D. freighter and 2 new horse-drawn waggons, with rubber equipment, were purchased during the year.

There is a daily collection of refuse in the centre of the City, and in the outer districts removal is twice or thrice weekly. There is a separate weekly collection of waste paper from shops, bags being supplied free. 32 tons of this paper were baled and sold during the year.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping and a small destructor containing 2 units. The materials dealt with at this destructor include shop refuse, fish offals, and rejected waste paper.

In May a new tip was commenced at Botcherby; shallow land liable to floods is being transformed into

playing fields. The remainder of the tips are directed towards the making of gardens, roads, and the reclamation of land liable to flood.

A new rubber-wheeled trailer, purchased for the reception of market refuse, has remedied the unsatisfactory loading conditions in Market Street.

60 letters were written respecting irregularities in regard to the service.

House refuse removed to tips	...	29,774 loads.
Slaughter-house garbage removed	...	593 loads.
Waste paper sold	... ..	32 tons.

RAT REPRESSION.

The application of Cyanogas has been very effective in reducing the rat population. Red squill biscuits, issued to the public, have also been used, with much success, against rats on private premises.

5,741 rats were received at the Depot during the year, for which the Corporation paid £47 16s. 10d.

124 visits of inspection were made in consequence of complaints, when examinations were made of drainage and other circumstances, advice given, and defects remedied. 18 letters were addressed to owners or occupiers of premises.

HYGIENE OF PICTURE HOUSES, THEATRES, &c.

The places of public entertainment were visited on 28 occasions, and conditions noted respecting ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc. These, on the whole, were well conducted.

VAN DWELLERS.

Inspections on The Sands were made at Fair times, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory. The site is owned by the Corporation, and sanitary conveniences and water supply are conveniently available. Itinerant vans on private land at Lancaster Street and Adelaide Street were removed after slight trouble. The total of inspections of vans was 293, and 3 letters were written.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Two letters were sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories directing his attention to irregularities in regard to hours, but only one notice was referred to the Department by the Inspector. 1,177 inspections were made to workshops and factories.

25 notices requiring improvements or cleansing were served.

DAIRIES.

The number of persons on the register is 120, of whom 111 are retailers; 53 of these reside outside the City. There are 9 producers occupying 19 byres, all of which comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order. Two large dairies have pasteurisation and brine cooling apparatus installed. 86 inspections of dairies and 81 of cowsheds were made during the year. One dairy was transferred to premises in Shaddongate; the new plant includes bottling, flash pasteurisation, and cold storage apparatus. A farm at Newtown was licensed by the Ministry to produce Grade A (T.T.) milk, following alterations to the premises.

ICE-CREAM.

Six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were considered to be unsatisfactory. A letter was addressed to one manufacturer who removed from existing premises. The remaining five vendors were visited and advice given, particularly on the necessity of covering containers during cooling operations. 63 inspections were made of ice-cream premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 196, particulars of which are on page 91. 13 samples of milk, 1 of butter, and 4 of spirits were reported upon adversely by the Analyst. The vendors of spirits were written to by the Town Clerk, the butter retailer (a market stallholder) could not afterwards be identified, and 11 letters of warning (2 from the Town Clerk) were addressed to purveyors respecting milk returned as below the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. No legal proceedings were taken.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year:—

Being in possession of unsound meat intended for human consumption (Public Health Act, 1875)— Fined £20 and costs. Aiding and Abetting—Fined £10 and costs.

Selling skimmed milk without proper label (Section 7, Milk & Dairies (Consolidation Act), 1915)— Fined £2 2s. and costs.

Selling milk from vehicle without name conspicuously inscribed (Section 6, Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915)—Fined 10s. and costs.

DUTIES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Shops Acts and Orders.

49 letters of caution were addressed to shopkeepers respecting breaches of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, but no legal proceedings were taken. 1,838 day and evening inspections were made.

The Shops Act, 1934, came into force on 1st January, and 332 shops were specially inspected under this Act. The provisions of Section 10 are concerned with lighting, ventilation, taking of meals, provision for washing, and sanitary conveniences.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

4 samples of Rag Flock, purchased from upholsterers, were submitted to the Public Analyst. All conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, etc.

Frequent and regular inspections were made in order to secure compliance with the marking of prescribed foods, and many verbal warnings, particularly in respect of salmon, tomatoes, etc., were given.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Two samples were taken under this Act. The Analyst reported that the ingredients conformed substantially to the terms of the invoice.

APPENDICES.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Affected.	Amount unfit for food.		
			Offal	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.
Cattle	4833	165	114	9	42
Calves	614	8	4	1	3
Pigs	7141	27	20	..	7
Total	12588	200	138	10	52

Table showing number of Carcasses and Part Carcasses condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Unfit for food.							
	Whole Carcasses.				Part Carcasses.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Pneumonia, Plenrisy, &c. ...	1	3	..	..	..	4	1	..
Joint Ill ... ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1
Dropsy	1	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..
Febrile Condition	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture, Bruises, &c. { ...	..	2	..	..	8	4	3	..
Peritonitis ... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Oedema	2	8	1	..	1	5	..	..
Septicæmia Jaundice	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Putrefaction, Emaciation ...	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	..
Nephritis ... ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Accident	5	5	..	..	7	7	2	..
Whole Carcasses	14	33	11	16	..	..	..	..
Part Carcasses ... ..	..	..	..	..	18	24	7	1

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past five years:—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
1931	4,687	17,132	248	5,317	27,384
1932	4,538	19,501	304	6,469	30,812
1933	4,492	19,168	284	6,148	30,092
1934	4,744	19,038	466	5,691	29,939
1935	4,833	17,828	614	7,141	30,416

L.M. & S. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

1931	...	38,332	...	...	38,332
1932	...	29,110	...	...	29,110
1933	...	28,790	...	...	28,790
1934	...	39,326	...	...	39,326
1935	...	34,785	...	...	34,785

L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

1931	...	43,635	...	...	43,635
1932	...	37,895	...	...	37,895
1933	...	37,724	...	...	37,724
1934	...	32,936	..	...	32,936
1935	...	35,197	...	..	35,197

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1931	..	...	...	101	101
1932	..	..	...	243	243
1933	...	...	...	3,458	3,458
1934	...	...	...	13,540	13,540
1935	...	...	...	36,388	36,388

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Table showing nature of articles purchased, with results of analyses:—

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	73	60	13
Butter	20	19	1
Sausages	7	7	...
Cheese	4	4	...
Cream	7	7	...
Margarine	5	5	...
Meat Paste	4	4	...
Skimmed Milk	3	3	...
Fat	3	3	...
Tea	4	4	...
Lard	2	2	...
Lemon Curd	3	3	...
Mince Meat	3	3	...
Whisky	2	...	2
Gin	2	1	1
Rum	2	1	1
Beer	2	2	...
Coffee	1	1	...
Custard Powder	1	1	..
Ground Ginger	2	2	...
Sauces	2	2	...
Tinned Milk and Cream	4	4	...
Baking Powder	3	3	...
Jam	4	4	...
Potted Meat	4	4	...
Epsom Salts	2	2	...
Boric Powder	2	2	...
Sulphur	1	1	...
Chocolate	1	1	...
Mustard	1	1	...
Raisins	1	1	...
Cocoa-nut	2	2	...
Beef Suet	1	1	...
Miscellaneous	20	20	...
Total	196	178	18

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following table shows the amount of food surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

Nature of Food Condemned,					Quantity.			
					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef ...	...	...	...	...	11	7	1	2
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	9
Pork	...	...	...	...	19	9	1	13
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	20
Total ...					32	9	2	16
Kippers	...	...	...	...	33 boxes			
Herrings	...	...	...	...	6 „			
Fillets	...	...	...	...	19 „			
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	10 tins			
Bacon	..	...	...	...	{ 21 forequarters 24 rolls			
Hares	...	...	...	...	59			

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, & Workplaces.

Premises.					Number of		
					Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
FACTORIES	...	..	...	...	415	1	...
WORKSHOPS	...	...	...	...	762	8	...
WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises)							
TOTAL	..	..			1,177	9	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro-secutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	25	25	...	...
Want of light & ventilation ...	5	5	...	..
Overcrowding... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective drainage of floors,&c.	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	31	31	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient ... ..	..	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes	1	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s. 101)...	...	...	...	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this report)	...	..	...	...
Total	62	61	..	...

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	2	...	3	...	...	..
Cleaning and						
Washing ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Total ...	2	...	3	...	...	...

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year				Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, are enumerated here.	Workshops	...	...	260
	Bakehouses	...	...	77
	Total number of workshops on Register	...	...	337

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) :	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	...
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
In use at the end of the year	2

6.—Classified List of Workshops.

Business.	No.	Business.	No.
Millinery	11	Opticians	11
Tailoring	22	Locksmith	1
Sugar Boiling	2	Fishing Tackle	2
Cycle Repairing	11	Stocking Knitting... ..	1
Dressmaking	23	Scale Repairers	2
Bakehouses	77	Picture Framing	1
Boot Repairing, Cloggers	40	Photography	4
Saddlery	5	Tripe Boiling	1
Meat Preparation	58	Gut Scraper	1
Watch Makers, Jewellers	16	Fellmonger	1
Upholstering	7	Sewing Machine Repairers	2
Coopers	3	Engraver	1
Basket Making	2	Chocolate Making	1
Umbrella Repairing	2	Miscellaneous	20
Taxidermist	1		
Tinsmiths	2		
Hand-weaver	1		
Cabinet Makers	4	Total	336



